

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 UNITE THE PARKS, et al.,

No. 1:21-cv-00518-DAD-HBK

12 Plaintiffs,

13 v.

ORDER SETTING BRIEFING SCHEDULE

14 UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, et
15 al.,

16 Defendants.

17
18 This matter is before the court on remand from an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the
19 Ninth Circuit. (Doc. No. 39.) On January 25, 2022, the Ninth Circuit issued a memorandum
20 decision vacating this court's order denying a preliminary injunction with respect to two limited
21 issues and remanding the case to this court for further proceedings. (Doc. No. 39.) Although this
22 court denied plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction on all grounds (Doc. No. 26), the
23 Ninth Circuit "vacate[d] the district court's denial of a preliminary injunction on [plaintiff] Unite
24 the Parks' claim that [defendant U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)] violated the Endangered
25 Species Act (ESA) by not using raw post-2020-wildfire vegetation data to estimate the current
26 Sierra Nevada fisher population before issuing a biological opinion (2021 BiOp)" and remanded
27 that issue for further proceedings. (Doc No. 39 at 2.) In addition, "[b]ecause additional analysis
28 of this ESA issue may affect the propriety of a preliminary injunction under the National

1 Environment Policy Act (NEPA)," the Ninth Circuit vacated this court's order denying a
2 preliminary injunction under NEPA and remanded for further proceedings in that regard. (*Id.*)
3 The Ninth Circuit affirmed this court's order denying plaintiffs' preliminary injunction with
4 regard to all other issues. (*Id.* at 2.) On February 22, 2022, the parties filed a joint scheduling
5 report proposing alternative positions on how this case should proceed on remand in light of the
6 Ninth Circuit's memorandum decision. (Doc. No. 43.)

7 Having reviewed the parties' positions and the direction provided by the Ninth Circuit, the
8 court orders the following briefing schedule:

9

- 10 • **March 25, 2022:** the defendants shall file a factual submission with this court that
11 responds to the specific inquires identified by the Ninth Circuit in its memorandum
decision, including the following:

12 [o]n remand, the district court should order the USFS and
13 FWS to advise the district court on whether the raw post-
14 2020-wildfire vegetation data cited by Unite the Parks is
15 compatible with existing methods or models for estimating
16 the fisher population. The district court should also order the
17 USFS and FWS to advise whether it would have taken too
18 long to model a new fisher population estimate from the raw
19 post-2020-wildfire vegetation data at issue here, considering
20 any urgent need to complete the thirty-one USFS logging
projects challenged by Unite the Parks. The district court
should also inquire into any other questions pertinent to
whether the raw post-2020-wildfire vegetation data makes
any difference in the ESA analysis of these logging projects,
including why FWS did not use this data in formulating the
2021 BiOp, why FWS can or cannot use this data, where
FWS is now in its analysis of the fisher population, and
what has been done with this data.

21 (Doc. No. 39 at 4–5 (internal citations omitted).) In short, the defendants' factual
22 submission should provide sufficient information for the district court to be able to
23 analyze and explain whether the raw post-2020-wildfire vegetation data could or
24 could not constitute the best available science. (*Id.* at 3.)

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- 26 • **April 8, 2022:** the plaintiffs shall submit supplemental legal briefing limited to 20
27 pages addressing the factual submission by the defendants and remanded issues
identified in the Ninth Circuit's memorandum decision.

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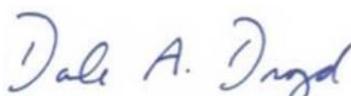
1 • **April 22, 2022:** the defendants shall submit a response or opposition brief, limited
2 to 20 pages, to plaintiffs' supplemental legal briefing.
3 • **April 29, 2022:** the plaintiffs shall file a reply brief, limited to 15 pages, to
4 defendants' opposition brief.

5 In setting this briefing schedule, the court declines to follow plaintiffs' suggestion to
6 proceed with an entirely new preliminary injunction motion. As the Ninth Circuit advised the
7 parties in its memorandum decision, "the issues on remand are limited to whether Unite the Parks
8 can secure an ESA-based preliminary injunction based on post-2020-wildfire vegetation data, and
9 whether the answer to this question affects the NEPA analysis." (Doc. No. 39 at 8.)

10 After the foregoing briefing is completed, the court will advise the parties regarding
11 whether a hearing or further briefing is necessary to decide this matter. The court will also
12 address defendants' pending motion to dismiss (Doc. No. 29), including providing direction to the
13 parties on the remaining briefing in connection with that motion, after the court has resolved the
14 issues that are the subject of the remand. Finally, although the court will act as promptly as it can
15 in carefully addressing this matter, the parties are warned that the court may or may not be able to
16 act as promptly as the parties would like.¹

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: March 4, 2022



UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

22 ¹ The court appreciates the urgency of the issues raised in this case but wishes the parties to
23 understand the dire situation that this court is still facing. The Eastern District of California's
24 overwhelming caseload has been well publicized and the long-standing lack of judicial resources
25 in this district long-ago reached crisis proportion. That situation has now been partially addressed
26 by the U.S. Senate's confirmation of a new district judge for this court on December 17, 2021.
27 Nonetheless, for over twenty-two months the undersigned was left presiding over approximately
28 1,300 civil cases and criminal matters involving 735 defendants. This has, predictably, resulted
 in a backlog. Unfortunately, that situation often results in the court not being able to issue orders
 in submitted civil matters within an acceptable period of time. This has been frustrating to the
 court, which fully realizes how incredibly frustrating it is to the parties and their counsel, but it is
 a situation that the court is powerless to address.